SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

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British Medical Association.

CURRENT NOTES.

The Medical Officer of Health for Manchester.

THE Manchester City Council is advertising for a medical officer of health in succession to Dr. Niven, whose term of office is nearly over. It is offering a salary of £1,500 a year, without any bonus and without any promise of increments, and the British Medical Association declines to insert the advertisement, in which action it has the cordial support of the Society of Medical Officers of Health and of the *Lancet*. It is hardly to be supposed that any candidate who would be considered suitable for what is one of the outstanding public health posts in the kingdom will apply for it in the face of the strong objections held by the medical bodies chiefly concerned. We are informed that the town clerk on appointment receives £2,250, with the prospect of an early rise to £3,000; the engineer receives £3,000, with outside fees; but (as our informant caustically remarks) these officers are dealing with money, while the medical officer of health is only dealing with health. It is essential that all sections of the medical profession should realize that the offer of such a salary for such a post is a reflection not only on the public health section of the medical profession, but on the whole profession, and is, moreover, a menace. The office of medical officer to a city like Manchester may be regarded as one of the prizes of the profession on the public health side. The salary, if accepted, would certainly be used as a precedent by other large cities and by other employers of medical practitioners. If £1,500 is to be regarded as a suitable salary for such an officer the effect on the salaries and remuneration of other medical men and women in other responsible posts can easily be estimated. It is hoped that any medical man who has already applied for the post will withdraw his application at once.

Annual Meeting, Glasgow, 1922.

In a printed letter, inviting members of the Lanarkshire Division to be present at the Divisional meeting this month, the Chairman, Dr. John Lithgow, gives a sketch of the plan and purpose of the Annual Meeting of the British Medical Association to be held in Glasgow next July. In the belief that the information Dr. Lithgow gives will be of interest to members outside his Division, we quote the following extracts:

It is thirty-four years since the Association last met in Glasgow, and it is expected that more than 2,000 members of our profession will be present from all parts of the world. The meeting will be presided over by Sir William Macewen, F.R.S., C.B., LL.D. Arrangements are being made by the Glasgow and West of Scotland Branch for the scientific meetings, the Representative Meeting, and the meetings of various sections in surgery, medicine, etc. An interesting programme of entertainments and excursions to places of interest is also being drawn up, and it is hoped that the Glasgow meeting will be one of the most successful in the history of the Association.

The Lanarkshire Division is the largest in the West of Scotland Branch, and the third largest in Scotland. The membership, which was 66 in 1904, has now more than doubled, but in the whole county of Lanark there are still more than 150 members of the medical profession who are not members of the British Medical Association. I feel that this is a specially appropriate occasion for increasing the membership, as the meeting is to be held in Glasgow, when we will be meeting our brethren from all over the kingdom, the Overseas Dominions, and from abroad. We must unite to give them a hearty Scottish welcome; many of those who served overseas during the war will have an opportunity of meeting old comrades and extending hospitality to them.

Professional Organization.

The *National Veterinary Journal*, whose editor is Professor Frederick Hobday, C.M.G., publishes this month an editorial article headed "Waken Up!" in which a moral is drawn for the veterinary profession from the growing success and strength of the British Medical Association. Our contemporary, taking as its text a Current Note printed in a recent issue of the SUPPLEMENT, writes as follows:

"At a recent meeting of the Propaganda Subcommittee of the British Medical Association the report of the Financial Secretary showed that no less than 856 new members had joined the Association between June 21st and October 6th, 1921; 123 members paid arrears of subscription, and 15 resignations were withdrawn. Resignations numbered 83, and there were 70 deaths. The sum total gave a total membership on October 6th, 1921, of 23,634, as compared with 22,798 on June 20th. As stated in the *British Medical Journal*, the official organ of the Association, 'such figures speak for themselves.' It is a worthy example of what can be done in a 'live' profession, and the figures are worthy of comparison as to whether we are in as good a case. True, the medical profession is numerically very much in excess of ours, but proportionately the number of active members is greater, and it ought not to be so.

"Our National Veterinary Association and its official journal ought to be as well supported, proportionately, as is the British Medical Association, and it will be, too, when once the profession has shaken off its apathy. It is entirely our own fault in this, as in other matters, that it is not so, and we have only to refer to the correspondence columns of this issue to see even laymen are not oblivious of the fact; and very often the members of our profession who do the least for their fellow-men make the most complaint. The remedy lies with ourselves, and if we will but act up to our motto, 'Vis Unita Fortior,' and each 'waken up' and put his shoulder to the wheel, we cannot possibly fail to command, every one of us, an income and a social position worthy of a learned profession. . . . Let us then start the year each promising to *do* something for himself and his profession; not forgetting that in our union lies our strength, and that by each federating himself with the parent body and by spreading the knowledge his experience has acquired to his fellow practitioners he is benefiting not only the world in general but himself in particular."

It is gratifying that our Association and its journal should be held up as an example of professional organization. But the good work of 1921 must be pressed forward and consolidated in 1922. Progress stops when complacency sets in.

Statistics as to Insurance Work.

At the outset of the discussions between the Insurance Acts Committee and the Ministry of Health regarding the 1920 capitation fee, the former found of considerable value the statistics of work done which insurance practitioners had supplied to the Medical Secretary.

The need for this information will be equally great when the present capitation fee is reviewed at the end of 1924. Insurance practitioners are therefore requested to forward to the Medical Secretary information under the following heads with respect to 1921:

Name.	Insurance Address.	No. of Insured Persons on List.	No. of Insured Persons Attended during 1921—that is, No. of Patients.	No. of Consultations.	No. of Visits.

Meetings of Branches and Divisions.

NORTH OF ENGLAND BRANCH.

A MEETING of the combined Cleveland and Stockton Divisions was held in the North Riding Infirmary, Middlesbrough, on January 12th. The attendance was slightly disappointing, due doubtless to the prevalent influenza. Mr. W. S. DICKIE, chairman of the Cleveland Division, presided, and the meeting was addressed by Dr. ALFRED COX, Medical Secretary, who took for the title of his address "Is the British Medical Association of any use to the medical profession?" Dr. Cox divided his speech into three sections: (*a*) National Health Insurance; (*b*) the preventive and curative aspects of the public health; (*c*) the relation of the profession to the hospitals. He dealt with these subjects in able fashion, and was listened to with great interest. The subsequent discussion was taken part in by Drs. BROWNLEE, HENRY, LEVICK, LOWE, JACKSON, LYLE, and HOWELL. Dr. COX replied to questions and criticism, which at times threatened to become rather warm, and was accorded a hearty vote of thanks for his kindness in coming to address the meeting.

Association Notices.

MEETING OF COUNCIL.

THE next meeting of Council will be held on Wednesday, February 15th, in the Council Room, 429, Strand, London, W.C.2, at 10 a.m.

BRANCH AND DIVISION MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

DORSET AND WEST HANTS BRANCH: WEST DORSET DIVISION.—A meeting of the West Dorset Division will be held at Dorchester, on Wednesday, February 8th, when Dr. J. S. Fairbairn (London) will give a British Medical Association lecture, entitled "What disability is caused by and what treatment is required for internal displacement?"

EAST YORKS AND NORTH LINCOLN BRANCH: EAST YORKS DIVISION.—A meeting of the East Yorks Division will be held at Hull, on Friday, February 10th, when Sir Frederick Mott, F.R.S., will deliver a British Medical Association lecture on "The reproductive organs in relation to mental disorders."

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH: LEWISHAM DIVISION.—A meeting of the Lewisham Division will be held on Tuesday, January 24th, at 8.45 p.m., at Farnboro' House, Kirkdale, Sydenham, S.E.26, when Dr. G. W. Charsley will occupy the chair. Dr. B. A. Richmond will give an address on "Developments of the medical service."

SOUTH MIDLAND BRANCH: BEDFORD DIVISION.—A general meeting of the Bedford Division will be held on Tuesday, January 31st, at the Bedford County Hospital, at 3 p.m. Agenda: Consider Annual Report of Council; discuss the proposed reduction of the Dispensing Capitation Fee; elect Representative and Deputy Representative; consider appeal for the Wood-Hill Fund. Dr. Glendining will read a paper on "The diagnosis and treatment of gastric ulcer."

SUSSEX BRANCH: BRIGHTON DIVISION.—The series of clinical demonstrations arranged by the Brighton Division will be continued at 4 p.m. on Thursdays on the dates and at the hospitals indicated. Tea will be provided at 3.45 p.m. The demonstrations are open to all members of the profession, but those not already members of the Association are invited to make application for membership, the advantages of which are very great. February 16th, County Hospital (cases from special departments); March 16th, Lady Chichester Hospital, New Church Road, Hove; April 20th, County Hospital (medical cases); May 18th, Children's Hospital; June 15th, County Hospital (surgical cases).

WILLESDEN HEALTH POLICY.

THE following correspondence has taken place between the British Medical Association and the Ministry of Health in regard to the medical service instituted by the Willesden Urban District Council. The circular mentioned by Dr. Cox is the leaflet reproduced in full in the SUPPLEMENT of December 24th, 1921, p. 255, and discussed in a leading article in the JOURNAL of November 26th, 1921, p. 908:

19th December, 1921.

Sir,

The Council of the Association, at its meeting on the 14th inst., gave protracted attention to the situation which has recently arisen at Willesden in connexion with the activities of the Willesden Urban District Council. I am directed to send to you a copy of a circular issued by that council and to ask the Ministry to at once take action with regard thereto. In the opinion of the Council the policy outlined in this circular is contrary to the policy laid down by this Association as representing the general body of the profession, against the interests of the public, and would also appear to be directly contrary to the declared policy of the Ministry of Health.

I shall be glad to hear in due course what action the Minister proposes to take.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) ALFRED COX,
Medical Secretary.

The Secretary,
Ministry of Health, Whitehall, S.W.1.

Ministry of Health, Whitehall, S.W.1,
12th January, 1922.

Sir,

I am directed by the Minister of Health to advert to your letter of the 19th ultimo and enclosure relating to the scale of charges for medical services recently introduced by the Willesden Urban District Council, and to state that the Minister has informed the Council that he is not prepared to agree to the proposed annual registration fee of 2s. 6d., and he has requested the Council to rescind this part of the scheme.

The Minister's view is that no charge should be made for preventive as distinguished from remedial services in connexion with maternity and child welfare—that is, for such services as the visiting of homes by health visitors, attendance of mothers and of children under five at consultation centres, and educational facilities provided at maternity and child welfare centres for expectant and nursing mothers. It is desirable that any mothers and children, and especially the more necessitous, should have the opportunity of profiting by these important services if they so desire.

When, in the administration of the preventive services referred to, mothers and children are found to need further medical advice and treatment, the Minister considers that they should be advised to obtain it from private medical practitioners, and that treatment should be provided by the local authority only for cases in which the parent is unable for sufficient reason to obtain it from a medical practitioner or for ailments which experience shows are not generally treated unless provision is made by the local authority.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) W. A. ROBINSON.

A MEETING of the Willesden Division of the British Medical Association was held on January 17th, when the Willesden Urban District Council's letter of December 21st, 1921 (see SUPPLEMENT, January 7th, 1922, p. 5) received consideration. An animated discussion took place, and a detailed reply to the letter was drawn up. The reply opened by expressing regret that the Willesden Council had not only failed to deal with the general argument set forth in the Division's original memorandum on the subject of the Willesden Public Health Services, but had so far failed to appreciate the Division's meaning in several respects as to reply to several propositions which had not been advanced.

The letter from the Urban District Council was criticized at some length in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of January 7th (SUPPLEMENT, p. 4), and the letter from the Willesden Division covers practically the same ground. The Division points out that it was in recognition of the council's position as public health authority for the district, and in the belief that the welfare of the community and the policy of the

Ministry of Health alike demanded the active co-operation of all agencies in the promotion of public health, that it approached the council in the first instance with a criticism of the existing health policy. The letter by the Division proceeds:

In reply to paragraphs 5, 6, and 18, the Divison welcomes the suggestion that it should submit a scheme for working in the council's hospitals and clinics, but would point out that an indispensable preliminary to such co-operation is the creation of an advisory medical council on the lines indicated in the Dawson Report, and that the essential condition of such co-operation will be modification of the existing system in accordance with the principles already laid down. It will be clear to the council that the Division cannot co-operate in the maintenance of a system created without consultation with the local profession and in opposition to the declared policy of the British Medical Association and to the guiding principles laid down by the Ministry of Health and successfully followed elsewhere in the country.

As regards the question of public health, the Division does not desire to enter into correspondence on points of administrative detail within the province of the council's responsible officials. The points at which, in its opinion, the council's present policy is not conducive to the public welfare have already been sufficiently indicated. Should the council desire to raise any specific question as to the matters set forth in the original memorandum the Division will be glad to reply.

Among the suggestions put forward by the Division as possible economies in public health administration, which the council had asked for, is the adoption of the Dumfermline scheme, by which a large amount of treatment of school children could be carried out by the local practitioners at their surgeries or in the children's homes. A simplification of the system of records is also recommended, and it is pointed out that conditions in Willesden hardly justified the expenditure of £6 per birth in regard to maternity work, as against £2 per birth in other comparable districts. The Division, quoting from the report of the Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education, shows that the Willesden health policy is in direct opposition in many important respects to that outlined in the publications of the Ministry of Health and of the Board of Education. The infant mortality figures, which have already been given in these columns (SUPPLEMENT, January 7th, 1922, p. 4), are emphasized, and the danger of founding statistical arguments upon isolated figures is again pointed out. As regards the municipal hospital and clinics the Division states:

In paragraphs 8 to 14 the council makes certain statements with regard to the utilization of the Municipal Hospital. The Division welcomes the statement that the proposal to limit admission to the hospital to certain districts of Willesden contained in the twenty-fifth annual report has not been carried out, and is glad to learn that the utilization of one block of the hospital for maternity cases has not, so far, led to any fatalities. It is not, however, satisfied that the hospital is being used to the best advantage, or that there is sufficient justification for the exclusion of urgent infectious cases in order to accommodate non-infectious cases and normal maternity cases. For such cases the London hospitals, the Willesden General (Voluntary) Hospital, and the Park Royal Hospital are available, and could be utilized by private practitioners when necessary.

Turning to paragraph 15, the Division is astonished to learn of the position in respect of the council's clinics. It would be glad to know what class of patient has ceased to attend the clinics. If the more necessitous mothers are actually unable to afford the registration fee of 2s. 6d. their exclusion from the benefits of the clinic appears particularly unfortunate. If, on the other hand, the more well-to-do mothers do not consider the treatment obtained at the clinic worth the amount charged, such a result hardly appears to support the council's contention. . . .

Finally (the reply concludes), the Division would like to make it clear that it has not entered into the controversy merely for the sake of controversy, and that its members claim to be as much concerned about the health of the Willesden community as the council is. As doctors they believe they have the knowledge and experience which justifies them in criticizing the methods of the Health Committee. As ratepayers they think they are justified in taking exception to expenditure which, in their opinion, could be avoided without injury to the community—in fact with benefit to it. The Division believes that the duty of the Willesden Urban District Council to safeguard the health of the community would be better carried out if it confined itself to strict and earnest attention to preventive medicine. It has a staff specially trained for that purpose, and the general practitioners in the area are quite willing and able to look after the curative side, both as private practitioners for people who can pay for themselves, or in co-operation with the council for people unable to provide medical treatment without help from the community. As already explained, the first step to cordial co-operation between the council and the doctors in an effort to improve the health of the Willesden public is the establishment of a medical advisory council elected by the medical profession of Willesden. It would be the duty of that body to place its opinions on medical matters before the elected representatives of the ratepayers, and it would be the duty of the council to consult the committee on all such matters. The final responsibility for action would, of course, rest with the council.

Insurance.

NATIONAL INSURANCE FINANCE.

THE British Medical Association has been asked by a Local Medical and Panel Committee to arrange for publication in the JOURNAL of a synopsis of Appendix X, published on pages 208 and 209 of the Second Annual Report for 1920–21 of the Ministry of Health. This gives an abstract of cash receipts and payments into the National Health Insurance Fund (England) for the year 1920.

Under the heading of receipts, which amount in total to £26,959,166, the following are the principal items: Balance at December 31st, 1919, £361,110; from sale of Insurance Stamps, £18,831,311; contributions on behalf of seamen, marines, soldiers and airmen, £309,717; Exchequer grants, £6,957,592; Ministry of Pensions towards cost of benefit of invalided seamen, marines, soldiers and airmen, £175,000; interest of investments in securities selected by societies held by Commissioners on behalf of societies, £305,376.

The payments fall short of the receipts by the sum of £936,188. The principal items of expenditure were: Societies for benefits and expenses of administration, £10,264,344; Insurance Committees for medical and sanatorium benefits and expenses of administration, £10,116,617; war bonus allowances to medical practitioners, £52,849; deposit contributors for benefits, etc., £53,284; Navy and Army Insurance Fund, £109,056; payment to married women under Section 22 (8) of National Insurance Act, 1918, £20,290; refund of maternity benefits paid by other Government departments, £9,907; refunds on account of insurance stamps returned to Ministry of Health, £7,064; Exchequer for expenses of administration of Deposit Contributors Fund, Navy and Army Insurance Fund, Exempt Persons Fund, and Approved Societies (Officers) Guarantee Fund (England), £64,669; Ministry of Labour contributions under out-of-work donation scheme (refund), £113,000; contributions to Approved Societies (Officers) Guarantee Fund, £6,788; payments to Special Fund constituted under Section 27 of National Insurance Act, 1918, £125,500; miscellaneous payments issued to societies for investment, £3,048,465; purchase of investments on behalf of societies, £1,068,979; National Debt Commissioners for temporary investment, £850,000; transfers to National Insurance Funds, other countries, £97,154.

CERTIFICATE BOOKS.

INSURANCE medical practitioners are asked to note that the price of the *National Health Insurance Acts Certificate Books*, supplied for their use by the British Medical Association, is now 9d. each, and not 6d. as formerly. Applications for the Certificate Books should be addressed to the Financial Secretary, 429, Strand, London, W.C. 2.

Correspondence.

The Mileage Grant.

SIR,—I have received a number of letters from rural practitioners asking me if I consider the reduction of the mileage grant is in accordance with the Minister's statement on October 11th last, "that the arrangements in force now regarding mileage and things of that kind should remain in force as in the past." May I answer briefly through your columns?

The "arrangements now in force" included a committee then sitting to consider the new statistics and advise upon the assessment for 1921. This committee has now reported, and Mr. Harris's letter to Insurance Committees alludes to its findings. They involve a reduction of the main portion of the fund (ordinary mileage) by some 15 per cent. as compared to 1920, and this, I think, practitioners must accept as no breach of a common-sense interpretation of the Minister's promise.

But the reduction of the special portion for districts of extraordinary difficulty is contrary to the recommendation of the committee, and I cannot myself see how it can be reconciled with the Minister's words.

The whole subject will, however, be considered at the next meeting of the Insurance Acts Committee.—I am, etc.,

Weyhill, January 16th. J. P. WILLIAMS-FREEMAN.

AT a meeting of the Dundee Panel Committee, on December 28th, Dr. C. S. Young, who lately retired from the chairmanship of the Committee, was made the recipient of a handsome silver tea and coffee service, subscribed by present and former members of the Dundee Panel. Dr. G. W. Miller, D.S.O., the present chairman, in handing over the gift, referred to the valuable services rendered to the profession by Dr. Young as chairman of the Committee from its inception until now. Mention was also made of the kindness of Mrs. Young as hostess to the Committee at their frequent meetings. Dr. Young replied appropriately on behalf of Mrs. Young and himself.

Naval and Military Appointments.

ROYAL NAVAL MEDICAL SERVICE.

THE following notifications are announced by the Admiralty:—Surgeon Commander A. W. B. Livesay has been placed on the retired list, with the rank of Surgeon Captain; Surgeon Commander L. F. Cope, O.B.E., to the *Marlborough*, on commissioning; Surgeon Lieutenant L. F. Wallace to the *Victory*, additional, for R.N. Hospital.

ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel C. W. Holden, C.M.G., D.S.O., to be temporary Lieutenant-Colonel whilst employed as Assistant Director of Hygiene.

Temporary Captains relinquish their commissions and retain the rank of Captain: R. J. Harris, H. Cardin, I. Ridge-Jones, M.C.

ROYAL AIR FORCE MEDICAL SERVICE.

G. Kinneir is granted a short service commission as a Flying Officer, with effect from, and with seniority of, Dec. 10th, 1921.

Flight Lieutenant R. W. Ryan is granted a short service commission, retaining his present substantive rank and seniority.

SPECIAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Captain C. S. Sandeman to be Major.

Captain D. Mackie, M.C., relinquishes his commission, and is granted the rank of Major.

TERRITORIAL ARMY.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

The following officers, having attained the age limit, are retired, and retain their rank except where otherwise stated: Lieut.-Colonels W. Sinclair, T.D., and J. L. Loudon, T.D., with permission to wear the prescribed uniform; Major T. Frankish, T.D., and is granted the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel with permission to wear the prescribed uniform; Majors S. W. Plummer, T.D., D. G. Newton, T.D., D. G. Campbell, T.D., R. Brodie, M.B.E., and J. B. McBride, T.D. with permission to wear the prescribed uniform, E. T. Vint, F. R. Humphreys; Captains W. Smartt, W. Brown, J. M. Benson, A. MacLennan, W. E. Lee, R. H. Shaw, G. H. Rains, C. A. Ensor, J. Muir.

DIARY OF SOCIETIES AND LECTURES.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, 11, Chandos Street, W.—Mon., 8.30 p.m., Papers:—Dr. F. J. Poynton and Dr. J. W. McNee: A Case Resembling Leukaemia, but Presenting Unusual Clinical and Pathological Features, with Specimens and Slides. Mr. T. H. Kellock: A Method of Treating Abscesses. Dr. W. Broadbent: Observations on Heart Disease.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, Linco'n's Inn Fields, W.C.—Mon., Wed., and Fri., 5 p.m., Hunterian Lectures by Sir Arthur Keith: The Facial Characteristics of Living Races of Mankind.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF MEDICINE.—*Section of Odontology:* Mon., 8 p.m., Mr. S. Mummery: Mandibular Sarcoma in an Infant. Mr. Montagu Hopson: Maori Skull of Dental Interest. Mr. Douglas Gabell: Misfit of Dentures due to Vulcanite and some Remedies. *Section of Medicine:* Tues., 5 p.m., Discussion on the Diagnosis of Gastric Ulcer. Speakers: Dr. C. Bolton, Sir Cuthbert Wallace, Dr. Ryffel, Dr. A. E. Barclay, and Dr. W. Gordon. *Social Evening:* Wed., 8.30 p.m., Reception by the President and Lady Bland-Sutton; 9 p.m., Address by Professor Elliot-Smith on the Rhodesian Skull. The Library will be open and various objects of interest will be exhibited. Music, light refreshments, and smoking. All Fellows and their friends are cordially invited; no tickets are required. Fellows who know of Dominion and foreign practitioners visiting this country are asked to send their names and addresses to the Secretary in order that invitations to attend the social evenings may be sent to them. *Section of Urology:* Thurs., 8.30 p.m., Pathological and Clinical Evening: Cases and Specimens. *Section of Study of Disease in Children:* Fri., 4.30 p.m., Cases. *Section of Epidemiology and State Medicine:* Fri., 8 p.m., Paper:—Dr. S. Monckton Copeman, Dr. R. A. O'Brien, Dr. A. J. Eagleton. Mr. A. T. Glenny: Experiences with the Schick Test and Active Immunization against Diphtheria.

POST-GRADUATE COURSES AND LECTURES.

GLASGOW POST-GRADUATE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Royal Maternity and Women's Hospital.—Wed., 4.15 p.m., Dr. J. H. Martin: Obstetrical Cases.

MANCHESTER ROYAL INFIRMARY.—Tues., 4.30 p.m., Mr. J. H. Ray: General Management of Fractures.

MANCHESTER: ST. MARY'S HOSPITALS, Whitworth Street West Branch.—Fri., 4.30 p.m., Dr. Fothergill: Post-menopause Atrophic Conditions.

NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE HEART, Westmoreland Street, W.1.—Daily, In- and Out-patient Attendances; Mon., 5.30 p.m., Lecture by Dr. Parkinson: Dropsy.

NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR THE PARALYSED AND EPILEPTIC, Queen Square, W.C.1.—Mon., Tues., Thurs., and Fri., 2 p.m., Out-patient Clinics; Tues. and Fri., 9 a.m., Surgical Operations. Lectures.—Mon. (noon), Dr. Greenfield: Cerebro-spinal Fluid; 3.30 p.m., Dr. Walshe: Afferent Paths and Effects of Lesions thereon. Tues., 3.30 p.m., Dr. Risien Russell: Sciatic Neuritis. Thurs., 3.30 p.m., Dr. Kinnier Wilson: Pathogenesis of Involuntary Movements. Fri., 3.30 p.m., Dr. Collier: Vascular Disease of the Nervous System.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC HEALTH, 37, Russell Square, W.C.—Wed., 4 p.m., Dr. A. C. Inman: Laboratory Aids to the Diagnosis of Tuberculosis Infection.

SALFORD ROYAL HOSPITAL.—Thurs., 4.30 p.m., Mr. Jefferson: Some Remarks on the Syndrome of Cerebral Compression.

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL, 49, Leicester Square, W.C.—Thurs., 6 p.m., Chesterfield Lecture by Dr. W. K. Sibley: Alopecia and its Treatment.

WEST LONDON POST-GRADUATE COLLEGE, Hammersmith, W.—Daily, 10 a.m., Ward Visits; 2 p.m., In- and Out-patient Clinics and Operations. Lectures:—5 p.m., Mon., Dr. A. Saunders: Gall Stones. Tues., Dr. Addison: Tumours of the Breast. Wed., Dr. Burnford: *B. coli* infections. Thurs., Mr. A. Baldwin: Rectal Surgery. Fri., Dr. Burrell: Artificial Pneumothorax.

British Medical Association.

OFFICES AND LIBRARY, 429, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2.

Reference and Lending Library.

THE READING ROOM, in which books of reference, periodicals, and standard works can be consulted, is open to members from 10 a.m. to 6.30 p.m., Saturdays 10 to 2.

LENDING LIBRARY: Members are entitled to borrow books, including current medical works; they will be forwarded, if desired, on application to the Librarian, accompanied by 1s. for each volume for postage and packing.

Departments.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and ADVERTISEMENTS (Financial Secretary and Business Manager. Telegrams: Articulate, Westrand, London).
MEDICAL SECRETARY (Telegrams: Medisecra, Westrand, London).
EDITOR, *British Medical Journal* (Telegrams: Aitology, Westrand, London).
Telephone number for all Departments: Gerrard 2630 (*3 lines*).

SCOTTISH MEDICAL SECRETARY: 6, Rutland Square, Edinburgh. (Telegrams: Associate, Edinburgh. Tel.; 4361 Central.)
IRISH MEDICAL SECRETARY: 16, South Frederick Street, Dublin. (Telegrams: Bacillus, Dublin. Tel.: 4737 Dublin.)

Diary of the Association.

JANUARY.

24 Tues. Lewisham Division, Farnboro' House, Kirkdale, Sydenham, S.E.26, 8.45 p.m.
London: Office Committee, 10.30 a.m.
London: Organization Committee, 2 p.m.
25 Wed. London: Medico-Political Committee, 2.30 p.m.
26 Thurs. London: Insurance Acts Committee, 2.30 p.m.
London: Journal Committee, 2.30 p.m.
Warrington Division, Dinner.
27 Fri. London: Public Health Committee, 3 p.m.
31 Tues. Bedford Division, Bedford County Hospital, 3 p.m.

FEBRUARY.

1 Wed. London: Finance Committee, 2.30 p.m.
Shrewsbury: Welsh Committee.
South Middlesex Division, St. John's Hospital, Twickenham.—8 p.m., Business Meeting; 8.45 p.m., Paper by Dr. H. Batty Shaw: Early Diagnosis of Tuberculosis.
7 Tues. Kingston-on-Thames Division, Surbiton Cottage Hospital, 8.30 p.m.: Address by Mr. J. Cunning on Some Conclusions in Abdominal Surgery.
8 Wed. Chesterfield Division, Dinner.
Lancaster Division: B.M.A. Lecture by Dr. T. Eastham, on "Medical Men and their Legal Difficulties."
West Dorset Division, Dorchester, 2.30 p.m.—B.M.A. Lecture by Dr. J. S. Fairbairn: What disability is caused by and what treatment is required for internal displacement?
10 Fri. East Yorks Division, Hull.—B.M.A. Lecture by Sir Frederick Mott: The Reproductive Organs in Relation to Mental Disorders.
South Essex Division, Hotel Victoria, 8.15 p.m.: Paper by Dr. F. W. Price on Recent Advances in the Diagnosis, Prognosis, and Treatment of Heart Disease.
15 Wed. **Council.**
16 Thurs. North Suffolk Division, Lowestoft: Address by Medical Secretary.
17 Fri. Edinburgh Branch: Winter Clinical Meeting and Dinner.
21 Tues. Croydon Division, Croydon General Hospital.—Dr. J. Bright Banister: Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 8.15 p.m.
22 Wed. Mid-Essex Division, Chelmsford: Address by Medical Secretary.

MARCH.

1 Wed. South Middlesex Division, St. John's Hospital, Twickenham, 8 p.m., Clinical Meeting.
7 Tues. Kingston-on-Thames Division, Surbiton Cottage Hospital, 8.30 p.m.: Address by Dr. Wm. Brown on Psychology and Psychotherapy.

APPOINTMENTS.

HAWORTH, J. K., M.D., M.S.Durh., Medical Superintendent at St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington.

EDINBURGH ROYAL INFIRMARY.—The following resident, etc., appointments have been made:—Resident House-Physician: A. R. Wightman, M.B., Ch.B., to Dr. Chalmers Watson. Resident House-Surgeons: G. Flint, M.B., Ch.B., to Sir David Wallace; D. S. Middleton, M.B., Ch.B., to Professor Thomson; S. C. Alcock, L.R.C.P. and S.E., L.R.F.P. and S.G., to Mr. Scot Skirving; K. B. Williamson, M.B., Ch.B.; H. Radford Potter, M.B., Ch.B.; and C. Mackay Seward, M.B., Ch.B., to surgical out-patient department, Mr. Pirie Watson. Non-resident House-Surgeon: R. J. O. Taylor, M.B., Ch.B., to Mr. Lees. Clinical Assistants: Miss Dorothy Mitchell, M.B., Ch.B., to Dr. J. S. Fraser; N. S. Whitton, M.B., B.S., and S. Young, M.B., Ch.B.Glasg., to Dr. J. S. Fraser; G. M. Shaw Smith, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., to Mr. Lees.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

The charge for inserting announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is **9s.**, *which sum should be forwarded with the notice not later than the first post on Tuesday morning, in order to ensure insertion in the current issue.*

DEATHS.

LAWRENCE.—**On** December 9 h, Dr. Jas. Lawrence, late of Darlington, passed away at Westward Ho, North Devon, whither he had retired rather more than two years ago.

MARSHALL.—At 1, Douglas Crescent, Edinburgh, on the 12th inst., Elizabeth Mackie, wife of Lieut.-Colonel D. G. Marshall, I.M.S.(ret.).

O'KEEFFE, Thomas Francis, Surgeon Commander R.N.(ret.), December 23rd, 1921, at a nursing home in Richmond, aged 47.

RUTHERFORD.—On January 2nd, at the Royal Infirmary, Manchester, Andrew Adams Rutherford, M.D., LL.D., of Buxton.

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